

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1942

號八廿月八年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1869.

日一廿月七年巳己治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: T. AGAR, 11, Abchurch Lane.
SINGAPORE: GORDON & GORON, 121, High Street.
HONGKONG: GORDON & GORON, 121, High Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and AMERICAN PORTS generally: WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.
CHINA: SUTTON, DUNN & CO., Amoy, Canton, &c.; FROTHINGHAM & CO., Shanghai, Hankow, &c.; KIMLEY, Macao, C. KANTH & CO., Hongkong.

New Advertisements.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

Committee.
The Hon. J. B. TAYLOR, Chairman.
R. F. HAWKE, Esq.
W. H. FORSTER, Esq.
T. G. LINDSEY, Esq.
JOHN FAIRBANKS, Esq.
E. L. WOOLLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM LEGG, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF THE 16th ANNUAL MEETING, 1869.

New Advertisements.

"And forgive our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us."

DIVINE SERVICE for the eternal repose of the soul of JAMES C. MACHRE, late Paymaster of H. M. S. "Cerberus," will be performed at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. All friends of the deceased, and those who have any cause of complaint against him, are requested to attend.

J. DE SOUZA.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
FRESH Californian HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1869.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES of every hue can be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Underwritten are authorized to effect the annual premium on Insurances effected for any term not exceeding Ten Days.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 11, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
THURSDAY,
the 16th September, at 4 p.m.,—
(The property of the late Mr. Margesson).
The Bay Arab Horse ESCA.
The Brown Arab Horse CHARLEY.
(Both quiet to ride or drive, and have carried a heavy load.)
A Set of Silver Plated Single HARNESS (almost new).
A Gentleman's SADDLE AND TWO BRIDLES.
BITS, CLOTHING, Driving and Riding WHIPS, etc., etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

Shipping.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GANGES," will leave for the above places, at daylight on SUNDAY, the 29th inst.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "AZOF," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.
The steamship "DOUGLAS" Captain TOPPIN, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

STEAMER DIOMEDE FOR LONDON.
Positive engagements to the extent of 400 Tons of Cargo, 300 Tons of which may consist of Drugs, can be made in the above steamer on or before the 30th instant, after which date applications can only be noted pending the arrival of the steamer from Shanghai.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, August 24, 1869.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s STR. AMERICA, FOR YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.
This steamer will be despatched for the above Ports on Sept. 18.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Underwritten.
T. A. HARRIS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American ship "EUREKA," 3/4 11 1/2 Tons, will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight at \$1.17.6 per ton of 40 feet.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, August 21, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The First-class French brig "EMMA," Capt. ENAY, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to FREDERICK DEGENAER. Hongkong, May 25, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish brig "RODRIGO," Capt. PEREIRA, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to REMEDIUS & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Clipper-ship "GAME COOK," B. F. GREENBURN, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American-built barque "ENRIQUE," Captain OROURT, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa, and has room for a limited amount of Freight, for which apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The North German Barque "DOCTOR PETERMANN," FREDERICKS, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship "WORTH STAR," will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, July 13, 1869.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT.)
The North German ship "ALLER," Captain SCHMIDT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

Arrivals.

Aug. 27, To-pang-wo, from Canton.
Aug. 27, Martha, N. German barque, from Whampoa.
Aug. 27, Hitha, N. Germ. barque, 753, Schiller, Singapore, Aug. 16, Timber and Batten.—BOGNAV, HUBNER & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 28, Adina, for Canton.
Aug. 28, Urania, for Saigon.
Aug. 28, Lok, for Manila.

Shipping Reports.

The North German barque Hitha, Capt. Schiller, from Singapore, reports fine weather and light southerly winds until 20th instant, when strong gales from E. to E.S.E. and heavy sea, which lasted for 12 hours, then moderate till arrival. On 21st inst., in lat. 13 N., long. 112 E., spoke the British barque Queensland, from Hongkong, bound for this port.

Entertainments.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER PATRONAGE.

COMEDIES—COMEDIES.

PERSONATION.

ROMEO & JULIET.

QUEEN MAB.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE GEM OF COMEDY.

A MORNING CALL.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 25, 1869.

New Advertisements.

IN CHANCERY.—In the Matter of the "ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION."—The Creditors of the above-named Corporation who have any claim upon or hold any notes or other securities upon which the said Corporation is liable, and have not already sent in or proved their claims, are required, on or before the 1st day of November, 1869, to send their names, addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. William Turquand, the official liquidator of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situated at No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Sir John Sturt, No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from all benefit of any distribution of the assets under the winding up of the above-named Corporation. Monday, the 15th day of November, 1869, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the said debts or claims, if any.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1869.

ALFRED HALL, Official Clerk.
Messrs. G. & B. Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.
Aug. 23 1w 34 sep. 11

FOR SHANGHAI.

The German steamer "CHINA," WINTER, Master, expected from Canton, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 2nd of September, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co. Hongkong, August 28, 1869.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

The Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at the rate of 1/4 of the annual charge, viz: 1/4 per cent. for any term, not exceeding ten days.

ARNHOLD, KARRER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 28, 1869.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

The following Select and Fashionable PERFUMES, have just been opened out ex Diomed and Overland Mail, viz: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, UPPER TEN TAVAND, and VOLKAMERIA, &c., &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1869.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize \$50.00. To be completed for by men who have never won a sculling race in China or elsewhere. Entrance fee, \$3.00.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M. For Boats pulled by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee \$1.00. Officers may officiate as coxswains if necessary.

THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile and a half. Prize the Chairman's Cup, value \$250. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M. For Men-of-war Claws. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$10.00. Time for Oars. Entries received by R. F. Hawke, Esq., until noon on Monday, 22nd November. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M. For Pair Oars and 2 Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize the "American Cup." Value \$50.00. Entrance fee, \$5.00.

SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M. For House Boats pulled by Chinamen. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$15.00; 2nd, \$5.00. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

SEVENTH RACE.—4.30 P.M. For Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize, "Ladies' Purse," presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Winners of Chairman's Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

EIGHTH RACE.—5 P.M. For Canoes. Distance 1 mile. 1st Prize \$50.00; 2nd, \$20.00; 3rd, \$10.00. No fouling allowed.

SAILING RACE.—For all Open Boats, Chinese excepted. First Boat, \$25.00; second, \$10.00. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, \$2.

HANDICAP RACE.—For all Yachts. Particulars of course, &c. to be named hereafter.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1869.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M. For Men-of-war Cutters. Distance 1 mile. First Boat, \$20.00; 2nd, \$10.00. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Entries received by R. F. Hawke, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 22nd Nov.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize, Entrance fee, \$3.00.

THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M. For Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize the "Junkin Cup." Value, \$150.00. Presented by a Subscriber. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M. For Boats manned by Europeans. Distance 1 mile. First Boat, \$20.00; 2nd, \$10.00. Time for Oars. Entries received by the Secretary until noon on Monday, 22nd Nov. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M. For Boats pulled by Non-Commissioned Officers or Men of any Corps in Garrison. Distance 1 mile. Time for Oars. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$5. Winners of No. 2, First day, excluded. Entrance fee, \$1.

SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize. Entrance fee, \$10.

For men who have never pulled in a winning boat at any previous regatta.

SEVENTH RACE.—4.30 P.M. Canoe Scramble. Bumping allowed. Distance 1/2 of a mile. Entrance fee, \$2.

1st Prize \$30.00; 2nd \$15; 3rd \$5.00.

SAILING RACE. For Schooners and Cutters. Full particulars of Prize, Course, &c., will be duly announced.

The above programme is subject to any changes the Committee may see necessary to make. Weights, Colours, and names of each Crew for presentation prizes for Rowing must be stated on entering boats.

All entries (not otherwise specified) must be made to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 16th November, 1869. The race will commence each day at 5 P.M., and Tiffin will take place on board the Flag Ship each day after the Second Race.

WILLIAM LEGG, Hon. Sec. V. R. C.
Hongkong, August 24, 1869.

M. H. GLASSIE

begs to call attention to a few out of a large number of recently imported articles, viz:—
GAZETTES and SELTZERGENES, India Rubber SPONGES, elastic STOCKINGS and Knee CAPS, Gimpapine TAPS for Invalids and Travellers, Bathing CAPS and Sponge BAGS, Nursing APRONS and Feeding BOTTLES, Rimmel's and Bully's Toilet VINEGAR, Spring Top Union Smelling BOTTLES, Flesh GLOVES of every description, Boudin's and Morton's PERFUMES, Chlorodyne LOZENGES, Snuff and other ACIDS, NITRATE OF SILVER, CHLORIDE OF LIME, Burnett's Disinfecting FLUID, Lime JUICE, &c., &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY MACDONNELL.

Mr. W. F. FLOYD
BEGS to announce that he has Re-opened his PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY at the corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, where he solicits the inspection of his collection.

Life size Photographs Portraits in Water Colors or Oil.
Hongkong, August 7, 1869.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

HE Underwritten, in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, on Monday, the 14th June, 1869, took over charge of British interests at the Ports of Tientsin and Taku, and entered on his duties as Acting Consul.

WM. M. COOPER.
British Consulate.
Tientsin, June 15, 1869.

DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.

Ships' LAMPS.
Waterproof STATIONERY.
RODGER'S CUTLERY.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, &c.
Plain and Dress SHIRTS.
SCARFS and TIES.
Waterproof COATS & Swimming BELTS.
CARRIAGE CANDLES.
CARPETS and RUGS.
ROSWATER OILCANNERS.
HARFINS and TABLECLOTHS.
CARRIAGE RUGS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS.
Billiard and Pool BALLS.
Writing CASES.
GINGER WINES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Crosse and Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.

And from Japan.

Handsome VASES, CENTRE DISHES, SWORDS, GONGS, and CRYSTALS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underwritten are prepared to accept risks in the above Company for a period of Ten Days on Merchandise stored in first class Godowns, at one eighth of one per cent.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Managers.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN RE LOAN-WAR TRUST, a Bankrupt.
NOTICE.—The above named Bankrupt having passed his last examination the hearing of the application by the said Bankrupt for his discharge, stands adjourned to Wednesday, the First day of September, 1869, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

sol

Ex "Diomed" and "Overland Mail."

MISS ROSE has received a choice assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and HATS, Tulle HAT and Bonnet SHAPES, Infant's white silk BONNETS and HOODS, Children's Sun HATS in all sizes. Satin and Tulle SASH and other RIBBONS in great variety.

BELTING in all shades.
Black and colored FICHUS.
BLONDE LACES.
MULIN INSERTION and TRIMMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH & FANCY FEATHERS.
Berlin WOOL WORK.
Smoking CAPS, &c.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES.
HENDRIK'S PERFUMERY.
&c., &c., &c.

WELLINGTON STREET.
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

FOR SALE.

JULES ROBIN COGNAC, in cases.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

ILLUMINATIONS.

TRANSPARENCIES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, and other DECORATIONS.
For the approaching visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HE Underwritten is now prepared to

execute orders for the above. All information in reference thereto, can be obtained from

Messrs WILSON & SALWAY.
JOHN B. HOLLAND, Senior Artist &c.
Hongkong, July 5, 1869.

TO BE LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

THE SHOP adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary, and the Gas Co.'s late Office, over the DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, August 17, 1869.

NEITHER Capt. SCHMIDT or the Under-

signed will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the N. G. Ship "Adler."

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents N. G. Ship "Adler."
Hongkong, July 19, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwritten has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Messrs P. & A. C. CAMERON & Co., Queen's Road, on

MONDAY,
the 30th August, 1869, at Noon,
The whole of their Household and Office FURNITURE, comprising:—
Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room Suites, Marble Top Tables and Tea Poy, Engravings, Mirrors, Gas-lamps, Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, One English-made Basket Carriage, &c., &c., &c.

Desks, Tables, a large Iron Safe, etc., etc.

The Office Furniture will be sold at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwritten has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 16th September, 1869, at Noon, (unless disposed of previously by Private Contract).
All those Pieces or Parcels of LAND, with 40 Chinese Houses standing thereon, situated near the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Factory, Springoon, and registered in the Land Office, as Inland Lot 634 and 680.

Inland Lot 634, measuring North on Second Street, Springoon, 105 feet; South on Third Street, Springoon, 105 feet; East on a close Inland Lot, No. 635, 150 feet; West on Government Ground, 150 feet, in all 157.0 square feet. Annual Crown rent, \$138.84.

Inland Lot 680, measuring North on Second Street, Springoon, 52 1/2 feet; South on Third Street, Springoon, 52 1/2 feet; East on a close Inland Lot, No. 634, 150 feet; West on a close Inland Lot, No. 624, 150 feet; in all 7,375 square feet. Annual Crown rent, \$69.42.

The whole of the Property is now let at a monthly rental of \$100, and is covered against Fire to the extent of \$8,000, until 31st August, 1870.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Underwritten.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remaining two-thirds on completion of Transfer, within Ten days of Sale. All expenses of Transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 25, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$2.50 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock will fall due on the dates following, viz:—

On 1st July, 1869,	\$25
1st July, 1870,	25
1st Jan., 1872,	25
1st Jan., 1873,	25
	\$100

Shareholders electing to pay the whole

or any portion of the above Calls by anticipation will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
GEORGE J. HILLAND, Hon. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.
A. JOOST, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, J. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. RICHARD ROWET, S. D. SARNOON, Esq. Esq.
And,
E. R. BRILLANT, Esq.

Managers.
VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. Chief Manager.
DAVID MACLEAS, Esq. Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—	
For 3 months,	2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " "	4 per cent. " "
" 12 " "	5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS.

HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. Office and Residence, 69, Wyndham Street; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.

Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "AZOF," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

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Positive engagements to the extent of 400 Tons of Cargo, 300 Tons of which may consist of Drugs, can be made in the above steamer on or before the 30th instant, after which date applications can only be noted pending the arrival of the steamer from Shanghai.

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T. A. HARRIS, Agent.
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FOR SINGAPORE.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to FREDERICK DEGENAER. Hongkong, May 25, 1869.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish brig "RODRIGO," Capt. PEREIRA, will have quick dispatch as above.



In the introductory chapter to the new edition of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a succinct history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, topography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely unknown to Europe.

Hongkong, April

FOR
THE desirable P
Road, lately
SMITH-KENNEDY &
For further parti
SMIT
Hongkong, Septe

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undermigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

H. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undermigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE are prepared to accept Marine Risk, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual

terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON:
ROB'T S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21. 1884.

NOTICE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding One Month.	} ½ per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months.	
Above Three Months	} ½ per cent.

and not exceeding } per cent.
Six Months, }
Above Six Months, } The Total Annual Rate of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned having received extended limits from **THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.** is now authorized to issue Policies against Fire, Theft, and on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$50,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool,
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

**REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be, *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto obtained; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings

Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, ½ per cent.
 Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly situated) and their Contents, ¾ per cent.
First Class China House and their Contents, 1½ per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company are prepared to grant Poli-
cies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and
GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, February 8, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned,

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents in Hongkong for the above
NAMED COMPANY are prepared to grant Po-
licies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
HONGKONG, April 1, 1886.

**YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.**

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to
all parts of the world at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this
Association returns to the assured *Fifteen*
per cent. of its yearly profits divided *pro*
rata to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.
Secretaries.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868. H.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China for the above INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Poli-
cies covering Marine Risks, at the current
rates.

FUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1868.

SAMARANG SEA AND

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, August 4, 1868.

**DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM.
PANY OF BATAVIA.**

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual Terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1868.

五

Many big guns have been made during the last few years, but none of them surpasses those which have guarded the straits of the Dardanelles for the past four centuries. Of enormous weight and calibre, capable of throwing stone cannon-balls of even and twelve hundred pounds, these guns have remained for ages disregarded and almost unknown. Their existence, it is true has been notified to us by travellers of all ages, and anon voyaged from the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, passing in close proximity to the frowning muzzles ranged in regular lines on either shore of the Dardanelles, but the accounts of them

scarcely to warrant belief. Indeed, they were the engines of war to those employed by Western nations, and so much that they surpass in size our own castings, that their existence was generally believed with about as much credulity as that of

...remembered that these weapons were
...within one hundred and fifty years of
...knowledge and application of gun
...powder to warlike purposes being first
...used in Europe, there is certainly suffi-
...cient reason why some doubts should be

entertained on the subject of their ability, more especially as, up to the present time, no cannon have been manufactured in this country capable of throwing projectiles of even half the weight of the granite ball used in charging the west of these giant guns. In the war

88, there were at the Castle of Ania, on the Dardanelles, twenty-one guns of this description, eleven of them being on the European shore and the remainder on the Asiatic side. Of these, one has recently been presented by the Sultan to her Majesty, and although by no means one of the

description, eleven of them being on the European shore and the remainder on the

two portions, almost equal in length, which screw one into the other, and weigh together eighteen tons; its length is seven hundred and thirty feet, and the shot employed has a diameter of twenty inches, and weighs

terior is ornamented with some handsome scrolls, and bears inscriptions relative to the manufacture and employment of the gun; and from these we learn that it was cast in the year 1464; that the charge of powder to be employed was one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the

ation of firing was three degrees. This and specimen of ancient warfare has recently been forwarded to Woolwich, where forms part of the collection preserved in the Museum of Artillery, and it is to the searches of the curator, General Lefroy, that we are indebted for a reliable history.

it and its more important Dardanelles children from whom it has just been created. Formerly the number of cannon at the Castle of Asia was much greater than at present; for ~~the~~ Thevenot tells us, when he passed up the Dardanelles in 1665, there were twenty guns on the Euro-

that a man might easily creep into the town. In the early part of the eighteenth century, Bishop Pococke narrowly examined the weapons, and the information he has is very interesting. He testifies to the presence of forty-two pieces of ordnance—viz. twenty-two on the north side,

twenty on the south, all placed upon the seashore without any carriages. Stone non-balls were used for loading them, they were always kept charged, so as to be ready to sink any ship which might attempt to pass before being properly searched. The guns always fire ball when return-

salutes made to the Castle, says the
top; and as this mode of proceeding
is much damage to the opposite coast,
lands across the water pay no rent.—
Sell's Magazine.

ions of square miles, each mile capable sustaining three hundred and fifty per cent, or four times the present population of the earth.

FORWARDS of £25,000 worth of gold (says *Madras Mail*) was imported into Madras from Australia by the last steamer.

SENSIBLE QUEEN.—The Roman Catholics in Madagascar made great efforts

at the inauguration of their new chapel, and by dint of much persuasion secured her unwilling attendance. For her entertainment at mass they made great preparations, and decorated their chapel elaborately inside and out. The Queen had advanced a few steps into the chapel

ed to receive the usual homage and
"casina," or tribute money paid to the
sovereign of Madagascar on the erection of
buildings in acknowledgment of her
inal ownership of all lands and build-
ings in the country. Then she immediately
ordered to leave, and when the priests

carried by main force to retain her, and lead her to the throne provided for her portion, and even threatened her with the anger of France for thus slighting the royal religion, she continued firm, saying, "There is nothing in the treaty that obliges me to pray with you;" and, forthwith

CREW SEIZED BY NEGROES.—A letter from Rotterdam, dated July 6, says—The latest news received from the West Coast

frica shows the state of affairs there to be in a very bad condition. H.M.S. *de* had arrived at Commendag, and a , with a crew of two officers (Messrs J. smoot Drabbe and F. Zegers Veeckena), a second-officer (Mr J. C. van Es), and a sailor, was ordered to land to recon-

re the coast, the population of which
formerly under the government of
land, but since the drawing of the new
aration line under that of Holland.
oon as the crew of the boat had landed
men were surprised by the negroes and
e prisoners. The commander of the

resolved, after a conference with the Governor of the Coast of Guinea and the English Governor of the Cape Coast, to make use of his military force, trusting that the natives would not murder the white men " if the negroes were left alone. As said, however, that one of the sailors had said, ' Nothing but blood and

certainty with regard to the occurrence. According to an official statement in the *St. Louis Courier* there is still hope that they will be saved.

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SON AND E

THE CHINA DEBATE

(July 13th.) Colonel Sykes rose to call attention to British relations with China in reference to the revision of the treaty of Tientsin, and the matter of free access on the subject of the renewal of the Treaty of Tientsin. He said that the British merchant in China continued to be exposed to personal outrage, to liability to be robbed of his goods, and to attempted assassination. These are strong terms, but it would be his duty to prove that they were matter of fact, not from hearsay or newspaper reports, but from the records of that House. That state of affairs was attributable to the weakness—he might say the impotence—of the Chinese Government at Peking, and also to the constitution of society in China and the literal powerlessness of the Viceroy in the Provinces, and of the Kaitang Magistrate in the cities. [Colonel Sykes here extracted into a sketch of the constitution of the empire, touching upon recent events in which our men of war took part.] As a commercial body we had a permanent and a large interest in maintaining our rights as conferred upon us by the treaty of Tientsin. It had been sought to cast the odium of originating the disturbances that had occurred in China upon the European community, but this was not the case. The disturbances arose generally through the misconduct of men run away from the mainland, from the various ships, not the mercantile community were in no way responsible. He contended that the inland cities were the main cause of the non-expansion of trade. If the duties were collected as the barriers there would be no difficulty in the matter; but as they were not collected there, and sent to Peking, the provincial authorities were obliged to levy the duties over again. Sir R. Alcock had unduly said that he thought the Chinese tariff of 10 per cent. was never intended to be applied to the goods of the West. A despatch from Lord Clarendon stated that to be a mistaken view of the case. Again, in instructions given by him to Lord Elgin in 1867, Lord Clarendon stated that in his arrangements with the Chinese Government Lord Elgin was to induce that Government to give British subjects unrestricted access to the cities and also permission to reside in them. Effect was given to those resolutions in the 14th, 15th and 26th articles of the Treaty of Tientsin; but the obligations imposed upon the Chinese Government have never been fulfilled. The fact was the Chinese Government had no power to enforce the fulfilment of the treaties into which it had entered. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it appeared to him that English merchants had a right to expect that under any new arrangements that might be entered into they should have free access to the country secured to them.

Mr. Liddell rose to second the motion, and said that the question raised by the hon. and gallant member, involving as it did, a large and lucrative trade, was of considerable importance at the present moment when our relations with China, as defined by the Treaty of Tientsin, were about to undergo revision. The speaker moved for some not yet laid by interesting

13th.) Colonel Sykes re

(July 31st). Colonel Slesyer rose to call attention to British relations with China in reference to the revivion of the treaty of Tientsin, and to move an address for copies on the subject of the renewal of the Treaty of Tientsin. He said that the British merchant in China continued to be exposed to personal outrage, to liability to be robbed of his goods, and to attempted assassinations, and there were strong terms, but it would be his duty to move that the Government be asked to take steps for the protection of fact, not from hearsay or the newspaper reports, but from the records of that House. That state of affairs was attributable to the weakness—he might say the impotence—of the central Government at Peking, and also to the constitution of society in China and the literal powerlessness of the Viceroy in the Province, and of the Kontais or magistrates in the cities. [Colonel Slesyer here moved that the Government be asked to constitute of the empire, touching upon reasons, in which our men of war took part.] As a commercial body we had a permanent and a large interest in maintaining our rights as conferred upon us by the treaty of Tientsin. It had been sought to cast the odium of originating the disturbances that had occurred in China upon the mercantile community, but this was not the case. The disturbances arose generally through the action of the inland runaway seamen from the various ships, not the mercantile community were in any way responsible. He contended that the inland duties were the main cause of the non-extension of trade. If the duties were collected at the barriers there would be no difficulty in the matter; but as they were not collected there, but sent to Peking, they presented authorities were obliged to leave the duties to the inland runners, and had unfortunely said that he thought the two-and-a-half percent was never intended to comprise the transit duties of the interior. A despatch from Lord Clarendon showed that to be a mistaken view of the case. Again, in instructions given by him to Lord Elgin in 1857, Lord Clarendon stated that in his arrangements with the inland runners, the Government gave him to understand that Government gave British subjects unrestricted access to the interior, and also permission to reside in them. Effect was given to these resolutions in the 6th, 12th and 28th articles of the Treaty of Tientsin, but the obligations imposed on the Chinese by those articles had never been fulfilled. The fact was the Chinese Government had no power to enforce the fulfilment of the treaties into which it had entered. Being in such circumstances into consideration, it appeared to him that English merchants had a right to expect that under any new arrangements that might be entered into they should have free access to the country secured to them.

Mr. Liddell rose to second the motion, and observed that the question raised by the hon. member was one involving as it did, a large and lucrative trade, of considerable importance to the present moment when our relations with China, as defined by the Treaty of Tientsin, were about to undergo revision. The speaker moved for a vote not yet to be taken.

inasmuch as all Chinese correspondence was submitted to the inspection of British officers, had already been laid before the House, containing details of military occupations, and other acts of war, which were of a very interesting, although, perhaps, of rather an alarming nature, and it had been very satisfactory after reading them to hear our Foreign Minister in the House of Lords state, in April last, that there was not the slightest cause for anxiety upon the subject, inasmuch as our relations with China had been of a friendly character, and that we were then were at the present moment. The language and the tone of our Foreign Minister had held in condemning the first sections, to which he referred deserved the approval and the support of the country, because it was clear that if we desired to continue our present peaceful relations with China, we must adopt some new system of diplomacy with regard to that country. [The hon. member was here unintentionally correct.] He rejoiced to think that a new era was about to commence in our dealings with China, and that we were about to enter on a happier era. It was impossible that any trade could thrive under the system of interior transit duties adopted by the Chinese authorities in defiance of treaty stipulations, and it was as much in the interest of the native traders as of ourselves that the duties should be abolished. The hon. gentleman remarked upon the fact that the United States of America had lately concluded a special treaty with the Court of Peking for the mutual protection of American and Chinese trade, which special treaty had been approved by the Chinese Government. He highly approved the principles lately laid down by Lord Clarendon for the guidance of our consuls in China, by which in future any resort to force was not to be permitted excepting under circumstances in which life and property were in imminent peril. [Force never has been resorted to except under such circumstances,] and our agents were instructed invariably to address remonstrances to the proper authorities—namely, the Central Government—on making any other hand. Lord Clarendon stated that the observance of treaty rights and a friendly reception of British subjects resident there were to be exacted from China. Those wise precepts would, he trusted, continue to be faithfully enforced by the Foreign office.

Sir U. Dilke said the Chinese Government had never admitted that it was responsible for outrages committed in Formosa in as high a degree as for those committed elsewhere; nor, indeed, was it really any more responsible for them than we were for the outrages perpetrated by the Maories in the north island of New Zealand. The Chinese had stated that they were prepared not only to revise the tariff but to provide bonded warehouses, and to issue a proclamation for the better enforcement of the transit clauses and of the right of lodging for persons passing through the country under passport, which was a very important point. In short, the Chinese were prepared to grant everything consistent with the safety of their country, and Sir Rutherford Alcock had said that everything had been granted which could be granted at that moment, and that it would be worse than a concession of theirs to postpone the revision of the tariff, for all was obtained that we could wish justice to be done.

Mr Otway said that his hon. and gallant friend had suggested a policy to be followed in our treaties with the Chinese Government from which he must express his entire dissent. [He here entered into a long explanation regarding the status of the Government.] There had been no subjection to any body residing in China who conformed to the habits of the country, but what fortune would concede the Chinese port to some merchants, and which one in this country acquainted with China admitted that they were the hon. and gallant member? The hon. and gallant member had referred to terms of opprobrium used by the Chinese with regard to foreigners, but he remembered reading an interesting journal by Mr Alabaister, who had travelled hundreds of miles into the interior of China, in which he stated that, wherever he went, although never molested, he was always called "Hik-tai" or "Hik-tai" (Lanther). Such things must be expected in a nation as strange and exclusive in character as the Chinese. Two important points, however, had been raised with reference to the Treaty of Tientsin—internal residence and transit duties. Yielding the disputed point, that the transit duties should be 23 per cent. *ad valorem* duty without other impost, he explained that the system had been carried out as improper trade, which carried up towards the British merchants and the Chinese in the transit licences, by which the Chinese sought to pass British merchants through the country, and thereby defrauded their Government. [This assertion is entirely false. The only complaint made was after nine years on willful bad faith on the part of the Chinese.] The discovery of this matter had somewhat complicated affairs, but the whole subject of the treaty was under consideration, and as part of the mercantile community had been so long in China, and as the policy of the Foreign office had been guided in this matter by mercantile interests as far as possible. Officials experienced in Chinese affairs all agreed that any reform introduced into China must be gradual in its character because it was obviously necessary for the Chinese to comprehend the advantages of such appliances as the telegraph and steam before they could be induced to adopt them; and another reason for hesitating haste was that the Chinese Government was in a state of transition. The young Emperor, who in four years time attain his majority, the same period determined the treaty with European Powers, and the wiser course would be to wait until the new order of things was established before steps were taken to secure any extension or alteration of treaty rights. In the meantime our relations were gradually improving. There had been, and there always would be, outbreaks of the character referred to; and such outbreaks did not occur in China as often as might happen even to hon. members to be stopped or robbed before reaching their homes when they left that House. There was every desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to consult the wishes of the mercantile community in China and at home; but the Government were satisfied that the best course was to make demands gradually, and to wait for the expiration of the treaties and majority of the Emperor, and then to make such demands as would give a greater development to trade, and which no objection to produce the papers asked for; in fact, they had already appeared in the *Shanghai Gazette*; but those referring to negotiations that were in progress could not be given.

The motion was withdrawn.

New York Herald, June 2
despatch from Washington

(New York Herald, June 23.)

The despatch from Washington which was published yesterday, giving the matured views of the President on General Grant and on the character of General Grant and on the prospects of his administration, making a great sensation. It had been expected for a long time past that Mr. Johnson had something in his mind concerning General Grant, which would soon come out; and how that it is now we are comforted by the thought that, while General Grant will survive, Mr. Johnson experiences a great relief. He has certainly spoken his mind very freely, and whatever he may be of bad temper and bad taste, he is the champion of men throughout the country who are the champions of the nation; and the President is the very expression of that which was wanted to wake up the administration and arouse the people, and to revive the drooping democracy, and declare that this pointed and pungent conversation in short, is a crown of glory to Andrew Johnson.

He says he knows Grant thoroughly, has studied him, and is satisfied that he is the greatest force that was ever thrust upon the nation. He says he will allow no man in him—not a single dollar—he has not a conception of the political situation; that he can't understand this philosophy of a single question, and is completely lost in trying to understand his position; that he is a mendacious, cunning, and treacherous man; that this little fellow Grant is a mere upstart and accident of the war; that he is not worthy for pity than contempt; that he is physically, mentally, and morally he is a nobody; that his soul could revolve in the air, and he is a basehearted shell without anything against it; that he is a man of policy, no standard, no creed, no faith; that he receives presents and appoints his givers to his Cabinet; that such a man degrades the Presidential office; that he is more incident of the war; that his fittest place is that of assistant at a cross-road horse-race; that he is a liar and a coward (Heaven save the mark!); and that under his administration we are tending to despotism or anarchy, and to repudiation or moneyed aristocracy of bondholders; and so on to the end of the chapter.

Now, what is the force of this tirade? Phillipine from Mr. Johnson? His pronunciation has been great. First, he appointed General Grant, and the Interior of Office War, Secretary of War, and Interior in the place of Stanton. The object was to head off Stanton and Congress in the Southern reconstruction, and to use Grant for the purpose. But when brought to the pinch, with the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension of Stanton, Grant, a law-abiding man, delivered his office back to Stanton. The correspondence between Grant and Johnson on this subject reveals the whole thing clearly, but that Johnson expected Grant to back up and to head off Congress; and, secondly, that Grant all the time was operating to support Congress and to head off Johnson. The quiet acquiescence of Grant in the action of the Senate reinstating Stanton made a case of hostility between Johnson and Grant, as decisive and remorseless as that between Hannibal and Rome. From that day, under Johnson's charges of treachery and falsehood, Grant, as far as possible, suspended all relations with Johnson, and when once the General absented himself on a tour, he avoided any communication with an official or social necessity for coming into contact with the President.

This state of war was continued down to General Grant's inauguration, in which Mr. Johnson took no part; and notwithstanding General Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," there is no peace yet between him and Johnson. And has not Johnson cause enough for the wrath of Hannibal? For it is not probable that had Grant played into the hands of Johnson in that Stanton affair, something else would have turned up that would have made Johnson the democratic candidate in 1868, with Grant no where!

Of these outpourings of the violence of wrath of Johnson against Grant go for nothing. They are but the impotent ravings of a shallow political schemer, defeated by the very instrument he had chosen to draw his chestnuts from the fire. Else would they laugh who win.

PERSONALITIES.—A PROTEST.

(Times-Herald, July 7.)

The publication of the correspondence relating to the frays between Mr. Greeley, Murray and Lord Carington has drawn public attention to the question of how far a writer may legitimately go in attacking the personal character of any public or quasi-public character. As there seems to be a very unwholesome tone prevalent in the mind of the public on this subject, it may be well to endeavor to get at the right of the question.

The influence of the Press is doubtless very great in social as well as in political matters. It is true that the "uncensored code" of society, of which we have no record, is more powerful than any written one, inasmuch as it is based upon the most unprincipled caprice, and rests upon no principle of morality, or truth, or justice; if admit two of so many exceptions that it can hardly be said to have any rules, while its machinery for punishing is very unequal, employed, the rank and wealth of the offender being much more considered than the rankness or the moral offenses. Against the sentences of this secret tribunal there is no appeal except against its itself, an appeal which must be backed by a good legacy, or by the succession to some title. No evidence is received or sifted before the judges, except that of their own senses, on which it is impossible always to rely. The Press furnishes a social court of justice, in which the accused can nearly always obtain a fair hearing, and it is very difficult to see how the morals which govern the writers for the Press should be based upon considerations of strict justice and truth, and the purest morality, as any regard to the influence of rank or wealth.

No one had ventured to dispute the right and duty of the Press to deal with the public life of men; the utmost freedom of speech, we may almost say the widest license, has been conceded to writers when dealing with the political conduct of any man. The reckless implication of motives; the putting forward of unlikes as facts, and suspicious as evidence; the disregard of any delicate sense of honour, of any tender sensitiveness that the object of the attack may be unfortunate enough to possess; are practically allowed to political writers. It may be this liberty conceded to the pen with regard to politics is considered as a compensation for the restrictions imposed upon it in dealing with

who are not afraid to speak out their mind
in print and who do not spare an abuse

are not afraid to speak out their mind in print, and 'who do not spare in abuse because it is contemned, or cherished by the law.' It is not an offender against the laws of morality, but the law of God, that sits in high places.

The only power that can keep none of the men or women from writing is the power of public opinion. As long as they can break the laws of God and man without incurring the censure or the scorn of their fellow-creatures, they will continue to do so without the slightest scruple; and it is not sufficient that the censure and scorn should be implied or felt, it must be openly expressed. There is hardly any evil, however gigantic in its proportions, however gross in its nature, which cannot be laid away with by the force of public opinion. It is needless to say that the Press is once the organ and the director of public opinion. "It appears to us that any one who undertakes to write for the Press, undertakes a responsibility most grave, a duty most solemn, which cannot be lightly evaded. To tamper with evil; to fight with vice; to speak lightly and languidly where he ought to rebuke seriously and forcibly; as tender to the iniquitous desires of society; to pass over in silence or, worse still, to encourage habits of action, speech, or thought, which he knows in his conscience to be utterly bad, simply because they are admired by the great, the noble and the rich; in short, to be a half-hearted defender of good, or assailant of evil, is to commit a sin against God, and an offence against man, for which he will one day have to answer with bitter remorse. This is the real reason why it is better on the whole that writers for the Press should be anonymous, because it is impossible for an editor of society, to pass over in silence or boldness if he is to be perpetually confronted with the *argumentum ad hominem* which the enforced signature of his name—o' all he writes necessarily provokes. In attacking wrong and defending right, one's Pen must not be fettered with a sense of one's own faults; we do not arrogate to ourselves the virtues that we preach, we only express our earnest desire to possess them.

If every offender against morality is to shelter himself behind this immunity from personal attacks; if he is to be allowed to say, 'I am injured, my vices may be the destruction of the community, but the Press has no right to touch upon my private character, then we do not scruple to say a great injury will be done to the general morality of the nation. To one in high position, and sufficiently wealthy to be independent of the public, however heinous may be his misdeeds, some sort of society is always open; he will have no difficulty in finding persons to receive him with open arms, if he be a lord; and it is only through the public Press that he can be made to feel what disgust and contempt his conduct attracts in the minds of all decent people. And even if he be a poor man, he will, though it proceed only from the most servile and meanest of mankind, encourage others to abandon themselves shamelessly to profligacy, having no fear of men before their eyes. The earnest advocacy of morality, and the vigorous castigation of vice, whether public or private, on the part of the Press, undoubtedly tend to create a higher standard of both public and private morality.

A WEALTHY RUSSIAN PEASANT.

An occasional correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, writing from Moscow, writes: "Several of the most talented Russian writers have from time to time made effective use of the extraordinary Russian (so marked as to strike the most casual observer) between the outward appearance and real character of a large class of their countrymen. The serf-tradersmen of the large towns, who number in their ranks many of the wealthiest men in Russia, still retained their old habits, even when set free by the emancipation of 1861, and lived in the days of their prosperity as if they (which we might say as correctly) as in the days of their servitude. They, as ourselves seen, at the Troitski coffee-house (which is to Moscow what the Tontine is to Glasgow, and what Dolby's chop-house once was to the city), three or four grimy, unshorn scarecrows, in greasy sheepskin, to whom any stranger would have offered a penny without compunction, sit down to a plentiful meal of game and foreign wine, for which they paid liberally; and, on our expressing surprise, we were informed that the serf-servile individuals were some of the richest men in the city. The only thing fit pendant to such details is furnished by the story which we now proceed to relate:—

"In a small village near the town of Poltava live a couple named Sidoroff, resident for many years in the same place, and at present considerably on the wrong side of fifty. As far as can be ascertained, they have always lived in precisely the same fashion as their peasant neighbours, from whom they are in no way distinguished. Neither husband nor wife can read or write. On one morning, however, a part of last month, the cashier of a Government office in Poltava was surprised by the entrance of a man and woman—no other, in fact, than our elderly friends above-mentioned—clothed in ordinary sheepskin frocks, which bulged out over the breast as if covering a large bundle. The pair came timidly up to the official's desk, and the following conversation took place:—

"Peasant—Good morning, father; is it better now? they change old bank notes for new ones?

"Clerk—Yes, we can give you some of the new issue, if you like. How much money have you got?

"Peasant—How much Ah, my father, that is just what I cannot tell you, for I don't know myself.

"Clerk (laughing)—Well, but you can make a guess, surely. Three roubles, or five, or ten?

"Peasant—No, more than that. My wife and I have been counting the notes all day, but we can't get them to tally yet.

"Clerk—Well, let us see them.

"Each of the two strange applicants heaped upon the table an enormous pile of tattered, greasy bank notes, many of which appeared to be of considerable antiquity. The experienced eye of the cashier saw at a glance that the sum was a very large one, and called in several of his colleagues to assist him in counting it. Under the hands of the practised reckoners, the task which had seemed so complicated, and which for a whole day was speedily completed, for the sum total set down at 88,000 roubles, or nearly £12,000. This unexpected discovery naturally made a great noise in the town, and of course was not long in reaching the ears of the police, who not unreasonably saw some ground for suspicion in the possession by an illiterate peasant of a sum

dingly called up, and
 nt to very little sur-

was accordingly called up, and closely examined, but to very little purpose: "To interrogations on the subject of his wealth and the way in which he had become possessed of it," he replied, "perfectly candidly," and "I saved it." On being asked why he did not make some use of this treasure—which, indeed, "would have sufficed to gratify" a wish which a Russian peasant is capable of forming—he replied, very characteristically, "What was I to do? we are peasants, a live like I said; the money's been there long enough, and there it may stay." Nothing being discovered, which could in any way confirm their suspicions, the authorities dismissed the capitalist in sheepskin who returned home as if nothing had happened. "The next day," however, he again presented himself to the police, this time as the cashier of some "good bank," and naturally upon him the "good deal" during the last twenty-four hours.

"Peasant.—Good morning to you, father, do me one more little favour, if you please."

"Clark.—Why, what now, brother? Has you got another batch of bank notes for me to did we count the last lot wrong?"

"Peasant.—No, it's not that; I wanted to know whether you change gold here as well as notes."

"Clark.—Certainly; we change gold to how much you get."

"Peasant.—Two chests full."

"In short, the entire sum possessed by this illiterate labourer amounts to at least 100,000 roubles, or £26,000. Russia often called a strange country; and it may well be thought so, when we find there common field labourers possessing nearly £50,000 in "hard cash," and, with all this wealth, still diving on black bread and cabbage soup, dressing in dirty sheepskin, and passing their life in a stifling hut crawling with vermin, and measuring about 12 feet by 3 feet. Such a sum, put out at 5 per cent interest, would have a very small value in itself, and a princely fortune in peasant eyes; but the great principle of making money produce money is one which the Russian peasant has yet to learn."

PRIVATE SPIES.

The private spy system seems to be firmly established in New York, if we may judge from a recent article in the *Times* of the city. It appears that it is customary for employers to pay regular salaries to private detectives, whose duty it is to "shadow" the clerks and other employees, and to ascertain how and where they spend their time and money when away from their places of business. This branch of detective business is called "tailing clerks," and the *modus operandi* is thus described:

"The shadow, after getting a 'spot' on the clerk seeing him for the first time, takes up a position near the latter's place of business shortly before closing-up time, and when the clerk comes out he 'shadows' him till he retires to his home for the night. In all probability when the clerk leaves the store he will go to his home and get supper, during which time the 'shadow' remains outside, sufficiently near the house to enable him to see the clerk when he comes out. When he rises to go to the street the detective must dog his steps to that place to place. When the clerk enters a restaurant or billiard-room it is the duty of the 'shadow' to follow him in, if he can do so without being 'dropped on' (noticed by the clerk), to see how much money he spends, if any; also to see if he associates with any one aside; if so, to find out who, whether they are fellow clerks or more respectable and dangerous associates of rather serious kind. The shadow cannot safely enter places in which the clerk has admission, he must remain outside, no matter how inclement the weather, or how late the clerk remains. If the detective does his duty faithfully, he will no leave the clerk till he is convinced that he has retired for the night. The reader can readily see that the position of private detective, when the duties are faithfully discharged, is no sinecure."

"The private detectives, however, are not fond of this work, and generally employ subordinates at small salaries, and do not think their duty, and make false and damaging reports against the persons they are set to watch. The effect of this is thus described by the *Times* :

"The result of this is that the clerk is dismissed, with suspicion in the mind of his late employer that he is a person not to be trusted. The trouble does not end here. At the next place at which the young man enters, he is again set to watch, and is put to him in, 'who are your references?' If he refers to his late employer (the clerk may be ignorant of the cause of his dismissal), that person, harboring the suspicion that he does, will, in all probability, give him a bad character; consequently the young man will find it almost impossible to get employment."

Such a system reflects little credit either upon employers, or employed. The knowledge that a man is exposed to a constant and unrelenting surveillance, whether he is innocent, and a more effective system of checks in the mercantile houses themselves would avail far better in detecting him if he was guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A RESOLUT FISH.—The *Rangoon Gazette* tells a story of a fisherman of Prome who lately met with his death in the following manner:—He had hooked a small fish, and wishing to free his hands for the adjustment of his tackle, placed it between his teeth. The fish made a spring down his throat and stuck in the gullet, defying all the fisherman's efforts to draw it out. He at once started for his house to procure assistance, but on the way he dropped and died. After his death it was found that the fish, and not the fisherman's efforts to pull it out, had been the cause to fasten these more firmly in his throat."

CHARGE.—The Court of Exchequer, in the case of *Carew v. Duckworth*, decided that the drawer of a check was not entitled to notice of dishonour in the following circumstances:—"When the plaintiff received the check in question (for 80*l*) he was told not to present it for a few days, and when it was presented after the lapse of a fortnight it was dishonoured. Meantime the defendant had had a fluctuating balance at the bank, but never sufficient at the close of days not sufficient to cash the check, and for seven days not sufficient at any time. In these circumstances the Court held there was room for the application of the rule—that if a drawer of a check had no reasonable expectation that when the check would be presented there would be sufficient funds to meet the check, then he was not entitled

win Smith's career of usefulness at Cornell University is not likely to be

Smith's career of usefulness at Cornell University is not likely to be very protracted. His friends here may hope for quick return. He has been telling Americans now, from the safe refuge of Canada, that Englishmen will not allow themselves to be abused or their honor impugned, and that serious consequences will ensue to those who do so. This is not kept this fact in mind. This is not the sort of thing that Mr. Goldwin Smith and American admirers have loved him to say, and as he has contrived to challenge a fight with the press, his life is likely to be made far from agreeable. The papers come every morning, and Mr. Goldwin Smith only makes a speech about once a week. He has been ridiculing one journal. Writing an article on the hats and boots of a newspaper editor. His fate is settled. Almost all the members of the library at Cornell University ("an old box of books," and made out of the scraps of the principle of throwing a sprat at a cat) are herring. Mr. Goldwin Smith has found that there are corrupt politicians in America as well as in England—perhaps, too, venal prelate. He appears to have become deeply attached to his own country. After all, his visit is not likely to be without good effects upon his mind.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A DEAR PLOT.—As if Calcutta were the dearest and most dangerous port in the world already, the Government of India has recently ordered the Bengal Legislature to pass an Act raising the port dues to 100 per cent., from 6d. to 1s. a ton. Nearly twenty years have passed since Lord Lawrence took office, and yet no improvement of the port with energy; but Bengal had a bad Government, those days.—Now that it is a fairly good government, the superior authorities interfere, and, so the two go on neutralizing each other, and Port Canning has never been encouraged in the spirit in which a far-sighted statesman like Lord Dalhousie started that project. The President of the Chamber of Commerce stated publicly the other day that already a ship of 1,200 tons would pay off Calcutta for a month, has to pay 1,200 tons of goods, and 1,200 tons of cargo. It is a marvel that the wages and stores of the port increases every year as fast, having risen from 6½ millions sterling in 1834-35 to 43½ in 1866-67, including the Burmah, but excluding the coasting trade.

THE NEW COLONIAL ORDER.—The *Spectator* says:—We hope Lord Granville will be careful in the distribution of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. It was good idea to revive it for colonial dignitaries, who will value the hands to their wives' names exceedingly, but we do not understand the principle of the first creations. The three Governors of Guiana, the Bahamas, and Nova Scotia, we dare say, deserve the Order.—Sir H. Hicks certainly, and Sir R. Robinson, Sir Edmund D. Slazenger, and Sir H. Robinson, though the Seydlitz settlers will not admit that; but what is it given to Colonial Assistants and Generals for? Why does no Canadian, and no New Zealand, and what is the special fancy for Ceylon, that it should have three all at once? We dare say there are reasons for each nomination, but it will be well if the Secretary of State keeps the distribution pretty much in his own hand.

TAKING IT RATHER COOLLY.—Old Sir Joseph Hopkins was a perfect picture of meekness and simplicity, and his stammering seemed the effect of bashfulness rather than inherent physical defect. One day a neighbour came to buy a yoke of oxen of him. They looked fine, and proving satisfactory to the cattle owner, said "And how many more they brashy?" asked the buyer. "None," never t-t-troubled m-me," was the reply. The other paid the price and took the yoke. In a day or two he came back in a towering passion. "Confound these critters, squaring—there ain't no fence that will keep 'em! They will break through a stone wall, or jump over the moon. What the dickens made you tell me they wasn't brashy?" "Yes, you did say so," replied the other. "You said, 'Oh, well, neighbour,' said the squire, "I don't let t-things get brashy that ever t-trouble m-me." The things sloped.

A PENALTY OF CELEBRITY.—He painted Danhauser obtained permission from Beethoven to take a cast of his face, but did not represent that the operation would be inconvenient or painful. The composer was first bidden to remove his neckcloth and coat, and then take a seat. "You will not decapitate me!" said he, astonished. He was assured there was no such intention. At this, when his eyebrows were covered with paper and the hairy part of his face with an oily liquid, the whole comethrothered over with sweat and tears, and he was told to take a quill, hold it under his eye and shut his eyes firmly, he was still more dismayed. But when he felt the heat of the drying plaster, dimes turned to axes, and jumping up, with hair on end, he exclaimed, "Sir, you are a garterer, a bandit, a monster!" "For Heaven's sake, my most honoured Kapellmeister!" stammered the artist; but Beethoven went on—"A rogue, a cannibal!" "But permit me to apologise," he roared. Beethoven, and some sneezing by the side of his coat, but forgotting to put them on, he rushed away with plaster, curing, and spitting, and would never speak to Danhauser again.

An eccentric but charitable clergyman is in the habit of making a number of presents annually to the deserving poor of his parish, stipulating that they shall attend the services regularly. This year the gifts took the form of a red cloak for each poor old woman in the neighbourhood, and on the following Sunday the recipients attended the church in great numbers, clad in the borrowed garment. The reverend gentleman observed for his text, Matthew vii., xxix., and delivered an admirable sermon from the Gospels, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says the *Call* is published in the interest of England. We congratulate the *Call* upon having so thoroughly respectable a patron as the British Government, and we congratulate the British Government upon having so noble an organ as the *Call*. We likewise congratulate the *Call* upon having so ridiculous a detractor as that wild ass George Francis Train, aided and abetted by so stupid a one as that top-cared young mole of the *Standard*.—*San Francisco News Letter*.

THE *St. Louis Times* says that there are about 36,000 opium-seeds in that city, and that they consume 18,320 grains of morphine daily.

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Supply of the finest quality,
Pickled Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Ham,
Tongues, Cheese, Bologna, and Oxford Sauces,
Pickled Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jam,
Marmalade, and Orange Marmalade. Also, Pickled
Fruits, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mince, Scotch
Oils, Vinegar, Baking Powder, &c.
J.M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table, for
its warming and stimulating qualities; and for
its flavour is unsurpassed.
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And the best mild Aperient for delicate constitutions,
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Worcestershire Sauce,
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CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
THE success of this most delicious and un-
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to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to
their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby
informed that the only way to secure the genuine,
is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
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per, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been sup-
plied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon
the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea
and Perrins have been placed, L. and P. give notice
that they have furnished their correspondents with
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against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or
any other imitations by which their rights may be
infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see
Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export Agents, by the Proprietors,
Worcestershire, Grocers and Blackwell, London, &c.,
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Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
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THE Times of India, states "that the discovery
of DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE
is a greater blessing to the human race
than even the discovery of Vaccination." This
remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is
indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families,
a few doses being generally sufficient.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to
the College of Physicians, & J. T. Davison, that
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only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chloro-
dyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.
—Extract from Medical Times, January 12, 1866—
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners.
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To it I fully owe my restoration to health after
eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other
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are deficient of the true properties of the only
genuine, viz., DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S.
An was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F.
Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case Brown v.
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story of Freeman being the Inventor was FALSE.
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it is not only equal to the preference of home-grown
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